

WOJDAT, Wacław; LABA, Lesław; WINNICKI, Stanisław; TOMASZUNAS, Stanisław.

Five cases of malaria caused by Plasmodium falciparum. Bull.
Inst. mar. med. Gdańsk 16 no.1:91-96 '65.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdańsku.

WINNICKI, Stefan

Case of mesothelioma of the pericardium. Wiad. lek. 18 no.13:
1107-1109 1 Jl '65.

1. Z Pracowni Radiologicznej Szpitala Wolskiego w Warszawie
(Kierownik: dr. med. W. Badzinska).

WINNICKI, Stefan

Developmental anomalies of the bronchi. Wiad. lek. 18 no.20:
1561-1568 15 0 '65.

1. Z Pracowni Radiologicznej Woj. Przych. Przeciwgruzl. w
Warszawie (Kierownik: lek. med. S. Winnicki).

WINNICKI, Stefan; HERMAN, Zbigniew

An unusual case of diffuse calcifications of the spleen, liver, pancreas and pancreatic region. Polski przegl. radiol. 25 no.2:189-194 '61.

1. Z Prac. Radiologicznej Szp. Miejskiego Nr 1 w Warszawie Kierownik: dr med. W. Badzinska Z II Oddz "H" Chorob Wewn Szp. Miejskiego Nr 1 w Warszawie Kierownik: lek. B. Kleczkowski.

(SPLEEN radiog) (LIVER radiog) (PANCREAS radiog)
(CALCIFICATION radiog)

WINNICKI, Stefan

Changes in gastric form and position caused by external pressure.
Pol. przegl. radiol. 28 no.2:127-140 Mr-Ap '64.

J. Z Pracowni Radiologicznej Wojew. Przych. Przeciwgruzl. w
Warszawie (Kierownik: lek. S. Winnicki).

WINNICKI, Stefan

Cancer of the stomach in the radiological picture according to our cases observed during the period of 1955-1960. Pol. przegl. radiol. 26 no.1:59-84 '62.

1. Z Pracowni Radiologicznej Szpitala Miejskiego Nr 1 w Warszawie
Kierownik: dr med. W. Badzinska.

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS radiog)

WINNICKI, Stefan

Intra-oral rapid cholecystography. Pol. przegl. radiol. 26 no.3:205-
208 '62.

l. Z Pracowni Radiologicznej Woj. Przych. Przeciwgruzl. w Warszawie
Kierownik: lek. S. Winnicki.

(CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY)

C. A. WINNICKI, W.

Nitrous oxide as a product of oxidation of ammonia on
oxide catalysts. Witold Winnicki. Roczniki Chem. 23,
388-393 (1949). -- NH_3 was oxidized on (I) CuO 32.2% plus
 MnO_2 65.62%, and (II) Fe_2O_3 79.45, Bi_2O_3 , 11.53, and MnO_2
7.21%. I gave higher yields of NO than did II, which gave
NO as the main product. With increase of temp, the yield
of N_2O rises, passes a max., and decreases on both I and II.
Increase in rate of flow increases constantly the yield of N_2O
on II; on I with increasing rate of flow the yield of N_2O
reaches a max. at higher temps. Sylvia Nowinska

GOLBA, Jan; BUJAKIEWICZ, Barbara; PLOTKOWIAK, Jerzy, SZALAJKO, Maria,
WINNICZEK, Hilda, ZAWADZKA, Krystyna.

Examination of wild rats as a possible reservoir of some infectious and transmissible diseases apprearing in the Szczecin Region. Przegl. epidem. 17 no.4:313-330 '63

1. Z Dzialu Epidemiologii Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Szczecinie; (kierownik Dzialu: dr.med. J.Golba); i z Zakladu Biologii PAM w Szczecinie (kierowniki: prof.dr.med. S.Zajaczek).

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WINOGRADOW L.

Rapid moisture determination. L. WINOGRADOW, *Sekla i Ceram. (Suppl.)*, 3 [8] 3-6 (1932).—W. gives details of the CaC_2 method of moisture determination. The apparatus and chemical reactions involved are described with examples. 6 figures.

A.D.L.

Stoneware is being produced in the U.S.S.R. from, among other materials, spotted marls, and is used for, among other purposes, jointing basal stoneware pipes. Troughs are made by using semi-circles or quarter-circles. Stoneware is of particular importance for making elements susceptible to simultaneous chemical and mechanical weathering. D.G.

Vinogradov L.V.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application.
Glass. Ceramics. Building Materials.

J-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27695

Author : L.V. Vinogradov, D.S. Rutman, D.N. Poluboyarinov, R.Ya.
Popil'skiy.

Inst :

Title : Experimental Production of Refractory Mullite-Corundum Goods at
Podol'sk Factory of Refractory Wares.

Orig Pub: Ogneupory, 1956, No 4, 178-179.

Abstract: The technique of the production of mullite-corundum refractory materials excelling by high heat resistivity, low porosity and satisfactory volumetric stability at high temperatures was developed. The composition of the paste is as follows: 13% of Ch-1 clay and 87% of chamotte with high content of alumina (about 84% of Al_2O_3) and water absorption of 1.5 to 2.0%. The paste is prepared by mixing 49% of the coarse fraction (1 to

Card : 1/2

-79-

~~SECRET~~ VINOGRADOW, L.
POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application. J-12
Glass. Ceramics. Building Materials.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27675

Author : Leon Winogradow, Danuta Sikora.
Inst : Krakow Academy of Mining.

Title : Experiments of Mineralizer Application for Lowering Burning Temperature of Industrial Porcelain.

Orig Pub: Szklo i ceram., 1956, 7, No 10, 290-293.

Abstract: Experimenting with the utilization of mineralizers (M) for lowering the burning temperature of electrotechnical porcelain (EP) was carried out at the Academy of Mining at Krakow (People's Republic of Poland). The main EP paste consisted of (in % by weight): mixture of kaolins and clays - 53.8, felspar - 21.3; quartz - 24.9; one of the following M-s was added to it (in % by weight): ZnO - 1 and 2, CuO - 2, MnO₂ - 2, Fe₂O₃ - 1. Tiles 50 x 50 x 5 mm large were formed of pastes prepared by the plastic

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POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application. J-12
Class. Ceramics. Building Materials.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27675

method, the tiles were dried and burned at 900, 1000, 1160, 1200, 1250, 1300 and 1350° 8 hours keeping the final temperature in the duration of one hour. It appeared after the determination of water absorption and volumetric weight that the temperature of complete sintering of EP without an added M was below 1350° and that of EP with an added M was 1280° in the average; the water absorption of the mass with 1% of added Fe₂O₃ was 0.12% even at 1350°, therefore it was not used further. Specimens of other pastes with added M-s were pressed by the semidry method at 300 kg per sq. cm, burned at 1280° 17 hours, and the mineralogical composition, the dielectric constant ϵ , tg δ (angle of losses at 60 cycles), disruptive voltage and specific volumetric resistance of burnt specimens were determined. All the specimens answered the requirements presented to EP; the specimens with 2% of MnO₂ possessed the best electrical proper-

Card : 2/3

-62-

XINOGRADOW, L

✓ 143 Experiments with mineralizers for reducing the firing-temperature of electrical
ceramics. II

1~
A themselves affected by the addition of 1-2% Ucraniocer. The proportion of mineralizer
is insignificant diminution of value. Firing strength was increased. In general, the
results of the tests will be the following: mineralizers for electrical porcelain.

VINGRADOV, L. ; GORNIK, M.

Research on the basic properties of Chinese kaolin. (To be contd) p. 135.
(Szklo I Ceramika, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1957, Krakow, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 3, Aug. 1957. Uncl.

Leon Winigradow

H-13b

POLAND / Chemical Technology. - Ceramics, Glass, - Ceramics.
Binders. Concretes. Chemical Products and Their
Application: Part 21

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11959.

Author: Leon Winigradow, Zofia Czechowska.

Inst: Not given

Title: Development of Insulation Mass for Automobile Sparking Plugs.

Orig Pub: Szklo i ceram., 1957, 8, No 7-8, 199 - 205.

Abstract: A formula of insulation mass of local materials for automobile sparking plugs was developed. Industrial alumina (97.2% of Al₂O₃) burnt three times at 1450° and Yaroshov fireclay (32.5% of Al₂O₃, fire resistance 1750°) were used as raw materials, and pure marble from Slavinovichi and magnesite from Lower Silesia were used as admixtures. The com-

Card 1/2

Winogradow, Leon

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part II. Ceramics, Glass, Binding
Materials. Concrete.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51005

Author : Winogradow, Leon; Gornik, Maria

Inst : -
Title : A Study of Basic Properties of Chinese
Kaolins.

Orig Pub : Szklo i ceram., 1957, 8, No 6, 163-166

Abstracts: Investigations of two varieties of Chinese kaolins (K) demonstrated that octuples from "Siedlce" kaolin has a ^{water} _(kg/cm²) = 3.34 (dry), while those from Chinese kaolins have: I - 1.12, II - 1.56. Upon addition of 40 percent of diluent

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POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part II. Ceramics, Glass, Binding
Materials. Concrete.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1956, 51005

(sand) ^Hult were correspondingly: 2.04, 1.04,
2.08, i.e. of "Siedlce" drops upon
dilution, while that of Chinese K increases
or remains almost constant. Shrinkage of
pure K was found to be correspondingly 7,
10 and 9 percent, while shrinkage on bur-
ning was 15, 17, 16 percent. Four test
specimens of porcelain mixes were prepared
from 25-50 percent Chinese K, 25 percent
quartz and 25 percent of K from "Siedlce"
or 10 percent of Polish binding clays. The
best results were obtained from a following
mix (Wt percent): Siedlce K 25, quartz 25,

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Vinogradov, L.

POLAND/Chemical Technology; Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 2. - Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concretes. - Ceramics.

H

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 71492.

Author : Leon Winogradow, Zofia Czechowska.

Inst :
Title : Preparation of Insulation Mass for Spark Plug Production. Part 2.

Orig Pub: Szklo i ceram., 1957, 8, No 9, 250-255.

Abstract: The scheme of the technological process of spark plug (SP) production adopted at the factory of electrotechnical porcelain at Boguhvala is presented. The insulation mass is milled wet 24 hours in mills with Silex lining until the residue on 0.063 mm screen is less than 0.12%; after hav-

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POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products.
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68157.

Author : Vinogradov L., Omelanczuk J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Steotitic Masses with Increased Mechanical Strength
Attained After Calcination.

Orig Pub: Szklo i ceram., 1957, 8, No 10, 278-281.

Abstract: Review of literature on the problem of manufacture of V. Ch. type steotitic radioceramics (R) of higher mechanical strength ($\sigma_{bending} \geq 1400$ kgr/cm²), conforming to the GOST 5458/50 specifications. Effect of additives (BaO, CaO, Fe₂O₃, ZnO) and of refractory clays on the mechanical, physical and dielectric properties of the MgO - Al₂O₃ - SiO₂ system are reviewed. Results of an investi-

Card 1/3

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POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products.
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68157.

Abstract: gation made by S. N. Grachev on the production of R from Onotsky talcum and from Latnenskaya refractory clay with the addition of 3 - 15% Ba CO₃ are discussed. Addition of BaCO₃ permits to lower of calcination temperature of R to 1250° - 1320° and to obtain product with the dielectric constant up to 8.7 (at 15° and 1 mggc). Steatitic masses may contain ≤ 1.5% Fe₂O₃. Further increase in Fe₂O₃ content increases dielectric losses. The substitution of talcum for MgCO₃ greatly increases shrinkage of a mass upon calcination. Addition of small quantities of ZnO favorably affects an

Card 2/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products.
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68157.

Abstract: increase in the mechanical strength of R. Addition of the refractory clays is beneficial provided their R_2O content does not exceed 0.5%.

Card 3/3

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POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products.
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68158.

Author : Vinogradov L., Omelanczuk J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Steatitic Masses with Increased Mechanical Strength
After Calcination.

Orig Pub: Szklo i ceram., 1957, 9, No 4, 101-106.

Abstract: An investigation was conducted for the purpose of determining feasibility of producing steatitic masses (M) of high mechanical strength usable for the electrotechnical application. As basic components of M the chinese or egyptian talcum (raw and

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POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products.
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68158.

Abstract: calcined at 900°) were used together with Ba CO₃ and MgCO₃. As additive - refractory clays (Chasov'yarskaya or Vil'dshtain), and bentonite. As mineralizers - ZnO, ZrO₂ and PbO. The raw ingredients were first ground in the ball mills separately then were compounded by weight to give a desired composition of M. Five different M batches were prepared that differed from each other by their composition of basic ingredients, additives and mineralizers (in quantities of 2, 4 and 6%). The total number of M samples was 22. Mixed M samples were subjected to the wet grinding in laboratory stoneware mills at the ratio of M: balls: water of 1:1:1 for 48-50 hours and until residue on the 0.06mm sieve was < 1.5%. M were dried and rewet-

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POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products.
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68158.

Abstract: furnace for 17-21 hours with the maximum temperature reaching 1350-1370° level. Special attention was payed to the progress of baking the samples. During the final step, samples were regularly removed from the furnace and inspected. Shrinkage of M in the baking operation constituted 10-16%, the best samples shrunk by 14.5-16%, during the last intervals of baking of the steatitic M that varied in the range of 10-15°. σ (bending) was determined on cylindrical samples 8-10mm diam. and 70-75mm long. For the best M σ (bending) was 1420 kgr/cm², as compared to 1010 kgr/cm² of the ordinary Polish commercial grade steatitic M. Electrical properties (the dielectric permeability, ϵ , its temperature coefficient, coefficient of losses, tg , and

Card 4/5

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. H
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68150.

Author : Vinogradov..L.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Scientific Conference in Budapest.

Orig Pub: Szklo i ceram., 1958, 9, No 4, 99-101.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

VINOGRADOV, L.

P/015/60/000/004/001/001
A076/A026

9.2110 (1043,1145,1153)

AUTHORS: Winogradów, Leon and Widaj, Barbara

TITLE: Results From Studies on Ceramic Products for Condensors With a
Temperature Dielectric Penetrating Coefficient of $T_k_E = -150 \pm$
 $\pm 40 \cdot 10^{-6}/^{\circ}C$

PERIODICAL: Szkło i Ceramika, 1960, No. 4, pp. 108-114

TEXT: The article describes the dielectric penetrating properties and temperature coefficients of ceramic products used in the manufacture of radio condensors. Further, it describes a ceramic condenser recently developed in Poland. Tests performed during its production aimed at consolidation of molar proportion of MgO to TiO₂, where T_k_E would confirm preselected conditions and proper selection of non-organic fluxing and plasticizing agents. Technical titanium dioxide and crude magnesite were used as basic-mass ingredients. In addition, bentonite took over the function of fluxing and non-organic plasticizing agent, where lithium, fluor, barium carbonate and boron lead were used. The following tests were made on laboratory scale. The raw materials were milled in porcelain laboratory mills and passed through a 10.000 mesh/cm² sieve. From this milled mass, samples were formed by the semi-dry method. After pres-

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P/015/60/000/004/001/001
A076/A026

Results From Studies on Ceramic Products for Condensors With a Temperature Dielectric Penetrating Coefficient of $T_{KE} = -150 \pm 40 \cdot 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$

sing, the samples were sintered in an electric tunnel furnace. Electric properties were tested after silver electrodes had been pressed into the samples. The best properties were obtained by applying technical titanium dioxide bought from Japan and crude magnesite mined in the "Wiry" mine in Lower Silesia. The titanium dioxide had the following chemical compounds $\text{TiO}_2 - 99.40\%$ and $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 - 0.06\%$. Further, spectrum analysis showed traces of Al, Mg, Si and Na. The raw material was burnt in a round coal furnace at $1,250^{\circ}\text{C}$ in oxidizing atmosphere. Due to great difference in temperature in various parts of the furnace, the raw material showed various degrees of sintering. The sintered TiO_2 was crushed in a porcelain mortar and wet-ground in a ball mill, until a 1% plus mesh was achieved on a 10,000 mesh/cm² sieve. The magnesite used contained the following components: 46.06% of MgO , 51.80% sintering losses, and impurities such as Ca, Si, Fe, Na, and K. It was wet-ground in a ball mill until a 2% plus mesh was achieved on a 10,000 mesh/cm² sieve. The components decreasing the sintering temperature were lead oxide PbO , fluor CaF_2 , and bentonite. A 5% addition of barium carbonate to the mass failed to produce well-sintered products at temperatures below $1,300^{\circ}\text{C}$. Boron lead, weight ratio 2%,

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P/015/60/000/004/001/001
A076/A026

Results From Studies on Ceramic Products for Condensors With a Temperature Dielectric Penetrating Coefficient of $T_{kE} = -150 \pm 40 \cdot 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$

added to the mass did not decrease the sintering temperature. In order to obtain a high degree of disintegration, especially of sintered TiO_2 , the material was milled for long periods with the result that traces of SiO_2 were found, which originated from balls and lining of the mill. To check this, titanium dioxide was milled in a Soviet vibrating mill type M-200. Weight ratio between raw material and steel balls was 1 : 5. Vibrating frequency of the mill was about 3,000 cycles per minute with amplitude 2 mm. Milling time 0.5 hours. The plus mesh on a 10,000 mesh/cm² sieve was 6 to 7 %. Granulometric composition of TiO_2 was established by the Andreasen method. The TiO_2 mass was wet-milled in a ball mill with silicate balls. Mill loading capacity was 50 kg of dry raw material, number of rpm 350. Ratio between raw material, balls and water was 1 : 1 : 0.9. Samples weighing 2 kg each, were taken out every 5 hours, the last one after 50 hours of milling. The best electric properties were obtained after 20 hours of milling and sintering at 1,250°C. The sintering was done in an electric furnace type KO10. There are 9 tables, 11 figures and 10 references; 3 Polish, 2 Soviet, 2 English and 3 German.

✓

Card 3/3

WINOGRADOW, Leon; DZIADKOWIEC, Jan

New techniques in the production of ceramic floor plates. Szklo 12
no.8:237-243 Ag '61.

WINOGRADOW, Leon; BARA, Stanislaw

On the formation of products made of special ceramics by hydrostatic methods. Szklo 12 no.9:269-273 S '61.

WINOGRADOW, Leon; WIDAJ, Jozef; CIESLA, Marian

Influence of the size of grains and vibration milling upon
the characteristics of resistor porcelain. (To be contd.).
Szklo 13 no.3:83-87 Mr '62.

P/015/62/000/004/001/001
D001/D101

AUTHORS: Winogradow, Leon; Widaj, Józef; Cieśla, Marian

TITLE: The influence of grain size and vibration grinding on the properties of resistor ceramics

PERIODICAL: Szkło i ceramika, no. 4, 1962, 112-118

TEXT: The article is the last part of a serial and describes tests and results. Ceramic samples were prepared from a composition of 25.7% Scandinavian feldspar, 25.0% indigenous quartz, 40% kaolin, 7.4% clay, and 1.9% barium carbonate. The raw material was processed in four different ways: 1) conventional method as used at the manufacturing plant; 2) both feldspar and quartz were preliminarily crushed in a vibrating mill until 99% of the grains passed a gage no. 0.063 sieve; 3) the quartz was preliminarily crushed and 4) the feldspar component was so treated. The mixtures were separately wet-ground in a ball mill and 2 kg samples taken from each after 15, 30, 45, 60, 75 and 90 hours of grinding respectively. Granulometric analysis of each fraction was carried out on sieves with a mesh density of 10,000 and 16,000 per cm². The total surface area per

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The influence of grain size ...

P/015/62/000/004/001/001
D001/D101

unit volume of grains was determined in a Elaine apparatus and expressed in units of $10^3 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$. Test samples prepared from moistened powder mixtures were fired for 80 minutes at $1,250^\circ\text{C}$ to 20°C and examined for dielectric properties such as susceptibility, breakdown strength, loss factor, and physical properties such as shrinkage, water absorption, etc. Conclusions: Grain size and grinding technology have a great bearing on the properties of ceramics. Preliminary grinding of feldspar and quartz is recommended for better properties and further advantages such as lower firing temperature, lower flux content (feldspar), reduction of wet-grinding time from 50 to 20 hours, $1,500 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ more surface area per unit volume, about 1% less shrinkage, 0.1% less water absorption, about 100 kg/cm^2 more breaking strength, an increase in breakdown strength by 5 kV/mm and overall improvement in dielectric properties. There are 2 tables and 8 figures.

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P/015/62/000/010/002/002
D001/D101

AUTHORS: Winogradow, Leon; Widaj, Józef; Szykuła, Paweł

TITLE: Paraffin wax as plasticizer in the production of capacitor dielectric based on barium titanate

PERIODICAL: Szkło i ceramika, no. 10, 1962, 303-314

TEXT: The Zakłady Ceramiki Radiowej (Radio Ceramics Plant) and the Katedra Ceramiki Szlachetnej Akademii Górnictwo-Hutniczej (Chair of Ceramic Whiteware of the Metallurgical and Mining Academy) in Kraków examined the effect of paraffin wax plasticizer on the manufacture and properties of capacitor disks made of the ceramic mix BaTiO_3 , ZrO_2 , CaCO_3 , MgCO_3 , BaCO_3 and Bi_2O_3 . To this end, paraffin was added to form a content of 2, 4, 6, 10, and 15%. Disks measuring 14.4 mm in diameter and 1.5, 1.0, and 0.7 mm thick were pressed at 100, 300, 800, 1,500, and 2,500 kg/cm², and heated at 60, 120, and 180°C for 1 and 3 hours, respectively. Heated disks were examined for mechanical strength and, after firing, for linear and volumetric shrinkage, absorption, bulk density, and electrical properties. Conclusions: Best

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Paraffin wax as plasticizer in the ...

P/015/62/000/010/002/002

D001/D101

results were achieved with a paraffin content of 4%, with disks pressed at 1,500 kg/cm² and heated at 120°C for 1 hour. Disks thus prepared had a mechanical strength of 6 kg against the minimum required 2.5 kg. Mechanical strength was established by resting a 60° conical steel point with a tip of $r = 0.3$ on the samples and adding ballast until destruction. There are 9 tables and 17 figures. [Abstracter's note: The unit in $r = 0.3$ is not specified.] ✓

Card 2/2

WINOGRADOV, Leon, prof., dr. inz.; MLYNARSKA, Teresa, inz.; CHABELSKA,
Eva, Mgr.

Output of feldspars from the Lower Silesia granites. Sklar
a keramik 13 no. 6: 155-159 Je '63.

1. Hornicko-hutnicka akademie, Krakov (for Winogradov)
2. Institut prumyslu skla a keramiky, Varsava (for Mlynarska).
3. Institut skla a keramiky, Varsava (for Chabelska).

L-20689-62 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(h)
Pab-10/Pt-10/Peb/Pu-4 ASD(a)-5/ASD(m)-3/AS(mp)-2 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4049393

P/0015/64/000/011/0301/0307

B
15
25

AUTHOR: Winogradow, L., Widaj, J., Lutze-Birk, A.

TITLE: New trends in the development of high-capacity ceramic capacitors

SOURCE: Szklo i ceramika, no. 11, 1964, 301-307

TOPIC TAGS: capacitor, ceramic capacitor, capacitor size, permittivity, barium titanate, lanthanum oxide

ABSTRACT: The rapid development of modern electronics requires a constant improvement in the parameters of ceramic capacitors and a simultaneous decrease in their size and weight; it also necessitates an increase in their capacity. The article is a review of some of the research trends in this field, particularly of work that has been carried out recently. Four methods used in the preparation of capacitors of high capacity are discussed: use of materials of higher permittivity; thin-walled capacitors; application of thin layers of a dielectric on suitable substrates; use of redox processes for the preparation of a two-layer dielectric whose interior is a semiconductor and whose surface is a dielectric. Citing the pertinent works of other researchers, the authors then describe the effect of oxidation and reduction processes on the properties of

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L 20689-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049393

ceramic dielectrics, and discuss in detail the reduction of BaTiO₃ and of titanate ceramics. On the basis of this survey, the authors come to some preliminary conclusions regarding the use of dielectrics with a redox layer and the effect of the addition of La₂O₃ to BaTiO₃ on the processes of reduction and re-oxidation. Orig. art. has: 15 figures, 2 tables, 1 formula and several chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, EC

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 031

Card 2/2

L 23098-65 EEC(b)-2/EPE(n)-2/EPA(s)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWA(h)/EWT(1)/EWT(g)/EEC(t)/
EWP(b)/EWP(e) Pt-10/Pu-4/Pab-10/Peb IJP(c) GG/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5002230 P/0015/64/000/012/0328/0330

AUTHOR: Winogradow, L.; Widaj, J.; Kwatra, A.; Lutze-Birk, A.

TITLE: Attempts at manufacturing dielectrics with redox layers

SOURCE: Szklo i ceramika, no. 12, 1964, 328-330

TOPIC TAGS: barium titanate, lanthanum oxide, ceramic material, dielectric material, capacitor dielectric material, redox, redox dielectric manufacture

ABSTRACT: This experimental work was carried out in the following sequence: a) preparation of BaTiO_3 and $\text{BaTiO}_3 + \text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ samples; b) firing in the presence of air; c) determination of electric properties; d) reduction; e) surface oxidation; and f) determination of the properties of the dielectrics with the redox layers. The experimental results for the latter are given in Table 1 of the Enclosure. The experimental data lead to the following conclusions: 1) the manufacture of capacitors of high capacitance through the application of dielectrics with redox layers is possible and relatively simple; 2) optimum results are obtained with $\text{BaTiO}_3 + \text{La}_2\text{O}_3$, which are 99.5 and 0.5 per cent by weight, respectively; the mixture fired at 1380°C must be subjected to lengthy reduction

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L 23098-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002230

and a not too rapid oxidation; 3) it is difficult to introduce the La₂O₃ into the BaTiO₃ but the La₂O₃ exerts a definite effect on the kinetics of the reduction process; and 4) the techniques for determining the electric properties of the samples must be modernized. These preliminary experimental results indicate the scope and perspective of the next systematic studies in this field. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MT/EM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

L 61890-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016666

PO/0015/65/000/006/0167/0170

6

AUTHOR: Winogradow, Leon; Kordek, Marian

B

TITLE: The effect of vibration grinding on some properties of feldspar

SOURCE: Szklo i ceramika, no. 6, 1965, 167-170

TOPIC TAGS: feldspar, vibromill, vibration grinding, grain size distribution, porcelain

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the results of an investigation into the effects of vibration grinding on some properties of a mixture of feldspars consisting of 23 parts by weight of the Strzeblow feldspar and 10 parts by weight of the Alawus feldspar which is being used for the production of hard porcelain. The mixture was at first ground in a ball mill until an 8% residue on a 0.063 mm mesh sieve was obtained; this was the starting mixture designated "SK-O". The mixture was then ground in a vibration mill for 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 hours. The obtained mixtures were designated SK-10, SK-20, SK-30, SK-40, SK-50 and SK-60, respectively. Grain-size distribution was determined by the sedimentation method. The grain-size distribution curves are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Dilatometric curves were also prepared using a quartz difference dilatometer, and are shown in Fig. 2 of the Enclosure. The curves are fully discussed. The softening temperature and the wetting angle of the mixtures were determined in a laboratory oven

Card 1/4

L 61890-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016666

using the pill method as developed in the Katedra Technologii Wyrobów Fajansowych i Porcelanowych AGH (Department of Earthenware and Porcelain Products, AGH). The results are tabulated. Porosity was also determined by measuring the weight by volume of the pill samples, using the mercury method, and their specific gravity (in kerosene). Finally, the chemical composition of the two types of feldspar is given. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Ceramiki Szlachetnej i Specjalnej, AGH, Krakow (Department of Precious and Special Ceramics, AGH)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 012

Card 2/4

E 61890-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016666

ENCL: 01

O

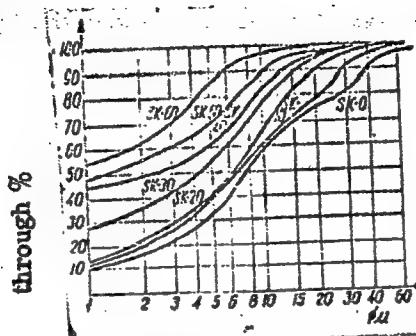


Figure 1. Grain-size distribution curves of the feldspars.

Card
3/4

L 61890-65

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016666

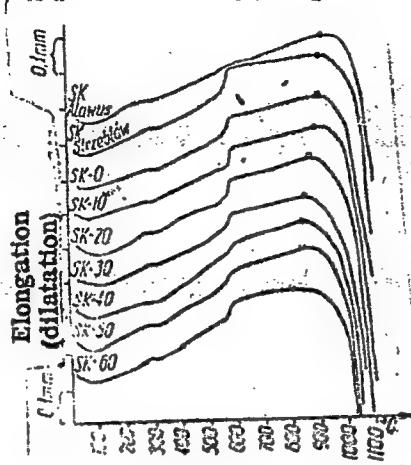


Figure 2. Dilatometric curves of the feldspars.

Card
4/4

WINOGRADOW, W.

"Telephonic Navigational Equipment in Ships." P. 88. (WIADOMOSCI TELEKOMUNIKACYJNE,
Vol. 23, No. 4, Apr. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

WINOGRADOW, Waiewolod, mgr inz.

Survey of problems of Study Commission VIII of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) on the telegraph alphabet apparatus. Przegl telekom 34 no.9:262-263 S '61.

POLAND

TYLICKI, Mieczyslaw and WINOWSKI, Jerzy, Third Surgical Clinic (III Klinika Chirurgiczna) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. J. DRYJSKI), SDL [Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy, Physicians' Refresher Course], AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy], and the Pathological Anatomy Laboratory (Pracownia Anatomopatologiczna) of Municipal Hospital (Szpital Miejski) No 1, (Director: Dr. med. R. MODREWSKA-WINOWSKA), both in Warsaw

"Postoperative Acute Enteritis."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 22, 27 May 63,
pp 776-779.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Authors review the recent views on the etiopathogenesis of post-operative acute enteritis and discuss the patho-anatomy, clinical signs, and the treatment. They report five cases observed by themselves. There are 25 references, of which three (3) are in Polish, one in Czech, two (2) unspecified in German, and the others Western.

1/1

GOLEBIOWSKI, Leonard; WINOWSKI, Jerzy

A case of schwannoma of Meckel's diverticulum complicated by multiple hemorrhages from the digestive system. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.28:1035-1037 8 Jl '63.

l. z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej SDL AM w Warszawie; kierownik Kliniki: prof. dr med. J. Dryjski i z Pracowni Histopatologicznej Szpitala Miejskiego nr 1 w Warszawie; kierownik: dr med. J. Winowski.

(MECKEL'S DIVERTICULUM) (NEURILEMMOMA)
(HEMORRHAGE, GASTROINTESTINAL)

KEDROWA, S.; KOWNACKA, A.; KOWNACKI, S.; WINOWSKA, R.; ZIEMCICHOD, T.;
ZIOBROWSKA, K.

Chloromycetin therapy of typhoid. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.44:
1409-1413 2 Nov 54.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob A.M. w Krakowie; kierownik: prof. dr.
J.Kostrzewski.

(TYPHOID FEVER, therapy,
chloramphenicol)

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, therapeutic use,
typhoid fever)

POLAND

GOLEBIOWSKI, Leonard and WINOWSKI, Jerzy; Third Surgical Clinic (III Klinika Chirurgiczna) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. J. DRYJSKI). SDL [Studium Doskonalenia Lokarzy, Postgraduate Training for Physicians], AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Warsaw and Histopathological Laboratory [Pracownia Histopatologiczna], Municipal Hospital (Szpital Miejski) No 1, in Warsaw (Director: Dr. med. J. WINOWSKI)

"Case of Neurilloma of Meckel Recess, Complicated with Severe Hemorrhages from Gastro-intestinal Tract."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 23, 8 Jul 63,
pp 1035-1037.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Authors report a case of a 62-year old woman with neurilloma of the Meckel recess. The tumor caused long-lasting hemorrhages from the gastro-intestinal tract. Authors believe this to be the second such case to be reported in the literature. There are 21 references: 3 Polish, 2 French, 6 German, and 10 in English.

1/1

WINOWSKI, Jerzy

Case of gastroileostomy. Pat. polska 5 no.3:207-210 July-Sept 54.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie.

Kierownik: prof. dr J.Kowalezykowa.

(STOMACH, surgery,

gastroileostomy, erroneous)

(ILIUM, surgery,

gastrileostomy, erroneous)

KOSIERNADZKI, Konrad; TYLICKI, Mieczyslaw; WINOWSKI, Jerzy

On the problem of neurilemmomas of the stomach. Polski tygod. lek.
14 no.28:1294-1299 13 July 59.

1. (z III Zakl. Chor. Wewn. I.D. i S.K.L. w Warszawie; kierownik: prof.
dr A. Goldschmied, IV Kl. Chir. A.M. w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr J.
Dryjski i Pracowni Anatomopatologicznej Szp. Miejsk. Nr. 1 w Warszawie;
kierownik: dr med. R. Modrewska-Winowska).
(STOMACH, neoplasms) (NEURILEMOMA)

WINOWSKI, Jerzy; ZAJAC, Jelanta

On congenital and infantile leukemias. Polski tygod. lek. 15 nr.49:
1888-1891 5 D '60.

1. Z Kliniki Niemowlęcej; kierownik: doc dr I. Bielicka i z Zakładu
Anatomii Patologicznej; p.e. kierownika: dr med. R. Mądrowska-Winowska;
Instytutu Matki i Dziecka w Warszawie; dyrektor: prof. dr Fr. Groer.

(LEUKEMIA in inf & child) (INFANT NEWBORN dis)

TYLICKI, Mieczyslaw; WINOWSKI, Jerzy

Congenital arteriovenous fistulae of the hand. Polski tygod. lek.
16 no. 52:2010-2013 25 D '61.

1. z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej SDL AM w Warszawie; kierownik Kliniki;
prof. dr med. J.Dryjski i z Pracowni Histopatologicznej Szpitala
Miejskiego nr 1 w Warszawie; kierownik: dr med. J.Winowski.
(FISTULA ARTERIOVENOUS case reports)
(HAND blood supply)

WINSCH, B.

Sc. Magnetic Cores from Al-Si-Fe Powders [Alifers].
B. Kukla and R. Winsch (Prace Inst. Minst. Huta.,
1964, No. 149-150). [In Polish]. The prepn. and pro-
cessing of magnetic cores from Fe, Si, and Al powders
are described. The effect of the chem. compn. and of the
melting, casting, grinding, and annealing conditions on the
permeability, the eddy-current and hysteresis losses was
studied on cores with 5.9% Al and 7.10% Si. In alloys of
the type Al-Si, the permeability decreased rapidly
with the increase of the Si content.
The alloy with 6.10% Si had the increase in Si content had
a smaller effect on the permeability and eddy-current losses.
Annealing at 750°C. is essential in obtaining
cores of desired properties. The cores obtained from
powders of ~120 μ particle dia. recd. for 4 hr in H at
950°C. by mixing them with insulating materials (CrO₃,
talcum, water-glass), compressing and annealing for 40 min.
in H atmosphere at 750°C.—S. K. L.

WINSCH B

P.O.

Alisfers for powdered magnetic materials (magnetodielectric cores). H. Kukowski and R. Wimbsch (Inst. Metall. Nizelazewich, Poland). *Proc. Inst. Mineral. Polon. 6, 149-50 (1950)* (English summary). - Cores used in telecommunication are made by grinding Alisfer to 80-120 μ in a ball mill for 10 hrs., heating the powder for 4 hrs. in 11 to 950°, isolating it with an isolating material, so that each particle is isolated from another one, pressing it under 11 tons/sq. cm. to form cores, and heating it again (preferably in H) to 750°. Al, and if necessary Armeo Fe. It was found that when Si content in the Alisfer, contg. 5% Al increases, magnetic permeability (I) decreases, eddy-current losses (II) increase, and hysteresis losses (III) remain comparatively high. When Si content in the Alisfer, contg. 7-7.5% Al increases, I does not markedly change, II decreases, and III remain small. Best results were obtained with Alisfer contg. 5% Al and 9% Si; II were then 0.39 and III 2×10^{-4} . As isolating materials, waterglass, Bakelite (dissolved in acetone, benzene, or alc.), combination of both, or a mixt. of waterglass, CaO_2 , and talcime (Russian method) were used.

Frank J. Hendel

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961620005-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961620005-1"

WINSCH, Bogumila

Bogumila Winsch and Wladyslaw Rutkowski (Gliwice), "Rueckgewinnung von Zink aus Abfaellen durch alkalische Elektrolyse," Chemische Technik (Berlin), 9/11, November 1957, pp. 654-61.

Received on 23 September 1957.

Communication from the Institute for Nonferrous metals, Gliwice.

WINSKI, T. ; WOLYNCAYK, E.

"Two opinions about the commercial establishments of the District Association of Township Cooperatives."

p. 4 (Rolnik Spoldzielca) Vol. 10, no. 5, Feb. 1958
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

WINSNIEWSKI, A.

AGRICULTURE

Periodicals: LAS POLSKI. Vol. 31, no. 23, Dec. 1957

WINSNIEWSKI, A. Technical Improvements...for birds. p. 17.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Application. Pesticides. H

Abs Jour: Rof Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 32537.

Author : Byrdy, S., Eckstein, Z., Sobotka, W., Winsztal, H.
Inst : Not given.

Title : Concerning the Insecticidal Activity of the Con-
version Products of 1,1,1,-trichlorine-2,2-bis
(p-fluorophenyl)- ethano.

Orig Pub: Przem. chom., 1957, 13, No 9, 540-542.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961620005-1

WITTNER, E., dr.; WINT Virginia, ing.; SCHWARTZ, D.

Anthropometric study as a base for scientific clothing
manufacturing. Ind text Rum 14 no.12:575-579 D'63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961620005-1"

WINTER, A.; CABLER, J.

Device for classifying the quality of sheets for transformers. p. 244.
(PRZEGLAD ELEKTROTECHNICZNY, Vol. 30, No. 6, June 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec.
1954, Uncl.

(WINTER A.K.)

RENEKER, K.; WINTER, A.K.

Significances of ambulatory care in prevention of accidents
and diseases in industry. Cesk. zdravot. 5 no.2:96-98 Feb 57.

1. Ustat socialni hygieny Humboldtovy university v Berline.
(ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL, prev. & control
role of ambulatory indust. care (Cs))
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, prev. & control
same (Cs))

MOLNAR, I.A.; WINTER, Jeanette; WINTER, D.; SIMIONOVICI, M.; TANKO, P.

Preparation of a pancreatic lipotropic factor and determination
of the biological activity. Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.3:375-
382 '63.

1. Institutul de cercetari chimico-farmaceutice, Bucuresti.

~~SECRET~~

OMRITU, S.; RADULESCU, D.; WINTER, D.; CHIRIACU, M.

Study of the therapeutic effect of isonicotinoylhydrazonopyruvic acid
in experimental tuberculosis as compared with the effect of
isonicotinic acid hydrazide, of streptomycin, para-acetyl-amino-
benzaldehyde-thiocarbazone (TB 1) and of paraaminosalicylate
of sodium (PAS). Bul. stiint., sect. med. 7 no.2:583-585 Apr-June 55

(TUBERCULOSIS, experimental
eff. of isonicotinoylhydrazonopyruvic acid, comparison
with other anti-tuberc. agents.)

(PYRUVATES, effects
isonicotinoylhydrazonopyruvic acid, on exper. tuberc..
comparison with various anti-tuberc. agents)

RADULESCU, D.; BUNESCU, G.; WINTER, D.; CHIRESCU,

Physiopathology and pathogenic therapy of experimental tuberculosis.
I. Study of the changes in motor conditioned defense reflexes in
experimental tuberculosis in white rats. Bul. stin., sect. med.
8 no.2:565-598 Apr-June 56.

(TUBERCULOSIS, experimental
changes in motor conditioned defense reflexes during
tuberc. in white rats)

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED
eff. of exper. tuberc. on motor conditioned defense reflex
activity, in rats)

WINTER, D.

RUMANIA / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Chemotherapeutic Agents, Antituberculous Agents.
Jns Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85263.
Author: Oerius, S., Radulescu, D., Vasilescu, C. Zirra,
Inst: Acad. of the Romanian People's Republic.
Title: A study of the Therapeutic Effect of Isonicotinic Hydrazone Ketone Acids in Experimental Tuberculosis of Guinea Pigs (Isonicotinoyl-hydrazone-Oxalacetic Acid, Isonicotinoylhycladrazone-Mercaptopyruvic Acid, Isonicotinoylhycladrazone-alpha-Ketoglutaric Acid, Isonicotinoylhycladrazone-Bromopyruvic Acid, and Iso-
nicotinoylhycladrazone-Levulinic Acid).
Orig Pub: Bul. stiint. Acad. RPR, Sec. med., 1956, Vol 8, No 3, 859-866.

Abstract: Guinea pigs infected with tuberculosis were treated

Card 1/2

62

Abstract: with isoniazid (I) or with one of the 5 preparations listed above, which are derivatives of isonicotinic acid, given orally in doses of 5 mg/kg. Treatment was begun on the 16th day after infection and was continued for 71 days. On the basis of clinical, morphologic, and bacteriologic findings, it was concluded that the therapeutic action of the new preparations was comparable to that of I, and showed less toxicity. An exception was isonicotinoylhycladrazone-bromopyruvic acid, which had less therapeutic effect. A table is included which shows the chemical structure, the tuberculostatic action, the acute toxicity, and the therapeutic effectiveness of the isonicotinoylhycladrazone ketone acids as compared with I. -- E. M. Sheynbaum.

WINTER, [D.]

HANUSOVA, Dr.; WINTER, Dr.

An unusual manifestation of syringoma. Cesk. derm. 29 no.1:57 Feb 55.

1. Dermatol. klinika hygienicke fakulty KU v Praze, predn. doc. dr.

J.Konopik.

(SWEAT GLANDS, neoplasms
manifest.)

HORNSTEIN, Asistent Dr.; WINTER, Dr.

Allergic reactions following application of irgapyrin. Cesk.
derm. 31 no.2:72-77 Apr 56.

1. Venovano k padesatinam prof. MUDr. J. Konopika. Z kozni
kliniky fakultni nemocnice v Praze 12, prednosta prof. Dr.
Jan Konopik.

(ANALGESICS, injurious effects,
irgapyrin causing allergic reactions, fatal (Cz))

(ALLERGY, etiology and pathogenesis,
irgapyrin, fatal (Cz))

BITTNER, J.; VOINESCO, Viorica; WINTER, D.; avec la collaboration
technique de: OLTEANU, Rodica

Action of ethylene-diaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and of metal
complexes on experimental intoxication and infection with
Clostridium perfringens, type A. III. Action of Na₂EDTA Ca
on the experimental infection of guinea pigs with spores of
Clostridium perfringens, type A. Arch. Roum. path. exp. microbiol. 22
no.1:153-158 Mr '63.

(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS) (INFECTION)
(EDATHAMIL) (PHARMACOLOGY)

WINTER, D.; SIMIONVICI, M.; STERESCU, N.

Selective antagonism to some reserpine phenomena in mice.
III. Action of some hormones. Stud. cercet. fiziol. 9 no.5
467-473 '64

WINTER, E.

Trends in the development of electron tubes. p. 169. (MAGYAR TECHNIKA,
Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 9, No. 8, Aug. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 5, May 1955.

WINTER, E.

WINTER, E. Trends in the development of electron tubes. o. 7.

Vol. 16, No. 1, 1955.

KOZLEMENYEI

TECHNLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

WINTER, E.

WINTER, E. Secondary emission phenomena in high voltage vacuum tubes; an excerpt.
p. 58.

Vol. 16, No. 1, 1955.

KOZLEMENYEI

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

WINTER, E.

Some problems in connection with huge investments in water works. p. 366
(GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA Vol. 30, No. 8, Aug. 1956 Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957 Uncl.

WINTER, Erno, akademikus

Long-lasting oxide cathodes with tungsten-nodule metal. Muszaki
kozl MTA 25 no.1/4:39-68 '60. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Tavkozlesi Kutato Intezet, Budapest.
(Tungsten) (Cathodes)

WINTER, Erno, akademikus; BARTA, Istvan, lev.tag.; VALKO, Ivan Peter, a
muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

National economic importance of technical physical research in the
past and its prospects in the field of the vacuum engineering
industry. II. The electron tube; also, remarks by I.Berta and
I.Valko. Muszaki kozl MTA 27 no.1/2:83-110 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Nagyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalya.
(Electron tubes)

WINTER, Erno, rendes tag.

Direct transformation of heat energy into electric power. Muzsaki
kozl MTA 19 no.1/4:347-374 '61.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia.

24.7000

42793
S/194/62/000/011/035/062
D295/D308

AUTHOR: Winter, Ernö

TITLE: A method for the preparation of very pure silicon,
suitable for the production of semiconductor devices

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 11, 1962, 6, abstract 11-4-11y (Hung. pat. no.
148127, Mar. 15, 1961)

TEXT: The present patent is concerned with a process in which Si
is prepared from SiCl_4 . The silicide WSi_2 is formed as an interme-
diate stage and is subsequently decomposed, to give Si, by heating
in vacuum. WSiO_2 (sic) is formed when a stream of SiCl_4 is passed
over a tungsten rod heated to $1100 - 1200^{\circ}\text{C}$, using hydrogen as the
carrier gas. The liberated Si is deposited on a plate (made e.g.
of quartz) coated with a material such as polystyrene; this allows
the Si layer to be easily removed. (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia
Fizikai-Kutató Intézete.) /Abstracter's note: Complete translation.7

Card 1/1

S/058/62/000/011/050/061
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Winter, Ernö

TITLE: A method of obtaining silicon of high-grade purity for the production of semiconductor instruments

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 11, 1962, 6, abstract 11-4-11y P
([Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Fizikai-Kutató Intézete] Hung. pat.,
no. 148127, March 15, 1961)

TEXT: A method is patented for obtaining Si from SiCl_4 with an intermediate phase of WSi_2 -tungsten-silicide formation, which further decomposes thermally in a vacuum with a formation of Si. Instead of W also Mo or any other high-melting metal may be used. WSi_2 is formed when letting through a stream of SiCl_4 in hydrogen (acting as a carrier) over an incandescent (up to 1,100 - 1,200°C) tungsten core. The separating Si is deposited on the plate (for instance, on a quartz one) coated with a layer of a material permitting the easy removal of the Si layer.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

N. S.

Card 1/1

WINTER, E.; BUDINCSEVITS, A.; FRIGYES, Eva B.

Formation of solid solutions of alkaline earth metal carbonates.
Acta techn Hung 11 no.1/2:127-142 '62.

1. Research Institute for Technical Physics of the Hungarian
Academy of Sciences.

WINTER, E.

Contribution to the problem of electrons. Cs cas fys 12
no.5/6:724-733 '62.

1. Fysikalne-technicky ustav, Madarska akademie ved, Budapest.

WINTER, Erno, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia rendes tagja; BUDINCSEVITS,
Andor; BIRONE FRIGYES, Eva

Investigations in the formation of the solid solutions of earth
alkali carbonates. Muszaki kozl MTA 30 no.1/4:215-231 '62.

GELEJI, Sandor, akademikus; WINTER, Erno, akademikus; VADASZ, Elemer, akademikus; TARCZY-HORNOCZ, Antal, akademikus; SZECHY, Karoly; CSONKA, Pal, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora; HEVESI, Gyula, akademikus.

An account of the work of the division of Technical Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Muszaki kozl MTA 31 no.1/4:13-43 '62.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalyanak titkara, es "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkesztoje (for Geleji). 2. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelező tagja (for Szechy).. 3. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalyanak elnöke (for Hevesi).

L 31354-66

ACC NR: AT6021157

SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/65/050/000/0389/0402

AUTHOR: Winter, E.--Vinter, E. (Member MTA); Szolonyi, T. Z.--Seleni, T. Z.

31

ORG: [Szolonyi] Research Institute for Technical Physics, Budapest

B+1

TITLE: Problem of arc failure in gas-filled incandescent lamps

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 50, 1965, 389-402

TOPIC TAGS: incandescent lamp, electric arc

ABSTRACT: The tendency of arc failure as the limiting factor in the life performance and efficiency of gas-filled incandescent lamps, and the function of positive ions in connection with electron space charge were discussed. Causes of this type of arcing were discussed. The positive ion emissivity of several tungsten samples was investigated. The significance of the flashing schedule was stressed and the improving effect by the instant switch-on process was described. In a test where the tendency to initial arcing was suppressed by appropriate additions to the usual getter material, an increase of 4.5 SCE % - 1000 hrs. was achieved without increasing the amount of rejects. The authors thank the staff of the Tungsten Works, Ltd. for their co-operation in the work-shop experiments, and for measuring the lamp characteristics. They also thank Mr. J. Szondy for helpful discussions and Miss E. Szenyi for her suggestions and joint effort. Finally, they thank Mr. J. Cubics and Mr. A. Gede for their expert technical skill in making the necessary vacuum and gas-filled devices.

Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUEM DATE: 28Oct64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTI REF: 007

Card 1/1 CC

7 Tungsten-containing oxide cathodes with long service life. Erno Winter (Távközlési Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hung.). Magyar Tudományos Akad. Műszaki Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei 25, 39-68(1960).—The evapn. of alkaline earth metals on a W core from emission layers of various compns. was studied by flame photometry. Pure BaCO₃ and a mixt. of BaCO₃, 50; SrCO₃, 45, and CaCO₃, 5% had const. evapn. rates during the entire duration of heating. Ba evapn. of the emitting materials was attributed to the reducing effect of the C originating from the nitrocellulose binder. By using an aq. BaCO₃ emulsion as binder the Ba evapn. rate was considerably decreased. The evapn. rate of alkaline earth metal oxides was negligible, even at high temps. To increase the service life of the cathodes it was proposed to eliminate all C-contg. binders or to preheat the cathodes in an inert gas atm. until formation of the solid soln. is completed.

L. G. Aslett

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mann-type photometer is substituted for a spectrophotomet-
ric measurement. Authors find the method suitable for con-
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